



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number: 0 659 842 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 94309774.1

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: C09B 67/22, // C09B19/02

(22) Date of filing: 23.12.94

(30) Priority: 27.12.93 JP 333786/93

(43) Date of publication of application:
28.06.95 Bulletin 95/26

(44) Designated Contracting States:
CH DE FR GB LI

(71) Applicant: SUMITOMO CHEMICAL
COMPANY, LIMITED
5-33, Kitahama 4-chome
Chuo-ku
Osaka (JP)

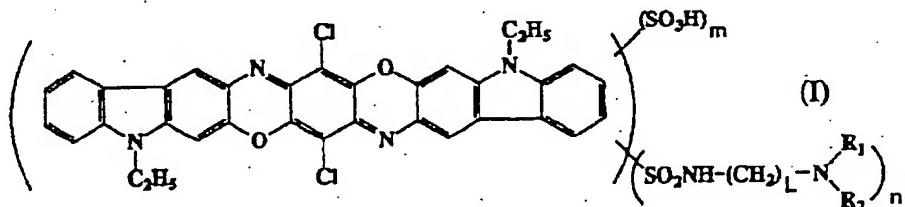
(72) Inventor: Inoue, Hiroki
2-10-3-312 Sonehigashino-cho
Toyonaka-shi, Osaka (JP)

Inventor: Hayashi, Yoshiaki
4-1-6 Keyakidai
Sanda-shi, Hyogo (JP)
Inventor: Senba, Hideki
8-7-20 Honmachi
Toyonaka-shi, Osaka (JP)
Inventor: Ito, Keisuke
2-10-4-427 Sonehigashino-cho
Toyonaka-shi, Osaka (JP)
Inventor: Akita, Makoto
1-2-40 Hirata
Ibaraki-shi, Osaka (JP)

(74) Representative: Cresswell, Thomas Anthony
J.A. KEMP & CO.
14 South Square
Gray's Inn
London WC1R 5LX (GB)

(54) Pigment compositions.

(57) A pigment composition which comprises an organic pigment and a dioxazine pigment derivative represented in the form of a free acid by the following formula (I):



wherein R₁ and R₂ each independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted and saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group or aromatic hydrocarbon group, or R₁ and R₂ form a heterocyclic ring; L is an integer of 1-6; m is a number of 0.5-3; and n is a number of 0.5-3.5 provided that total of m and n is 1-5; and

the pigment composition can be used with excellent pigment characteristics for various uses, and particularly, when they are used for paints or printing inks in the form of non-aqueous dispersion system, the dispersion system has lower dispersion viscosity and exhibits good flowability and there occurs no color segregation in the dispersion system and it has high coloring power and gives good prints or coats having good gloss and high transparency.

EP 0 659 842 A2

The present invention relates to pigment compositions.

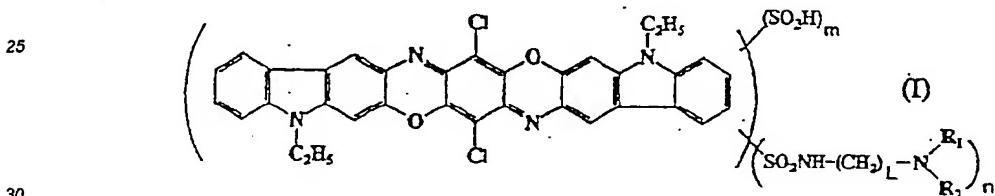
In non-aqueous dispersion system such as paints and printing inks, pigments sometimes flocculate to bring about various problems such as sedimentation, increase in viscosity, decrease in coloring power and color or segregation when mixed with other pigments. For solving these problems caused by decrease in flowability and in non-flocculation properties, many proposals have been made mainly on phthalocyanine and quinacridone pigments. For example, JP-B-41-2466 ("JP-B-" means Japanese Examined Patent Publication, i.e. Kokoku), JP-B-50-4019 disclose incorporation of sulfonation products or metal salts of pigments, JP-B-38-2713 and JP-B-39-16787 disclose incorporation of substituted amino methyl compounds and USP 2761868 and JP-A-55-108466 ("JP-A-" means Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication, i.e. Kokai) disclose incorporation of phthalimide methyl compounds.

However, although, according to these known processes, the non-flocculation properties can be improved to some extent, color segregation still occurs much when mixed with white pigments and satisfactory results have not yet been obtained.

Furthermore, JP-A-1-213366 and JP-B-1-34268 disclose pigment compounds for solving these defects. However, these pigment compounds are still insufficient and it is strongly desired to develop a method for solving these various problems caused by decrease in flowability and in non-flocculation properties etc. effectively from industrial view points.

The inventors of the present invention have studied for solving these problems and, as the result, found novel dioxazine pigment derivatives and attained the present invention.

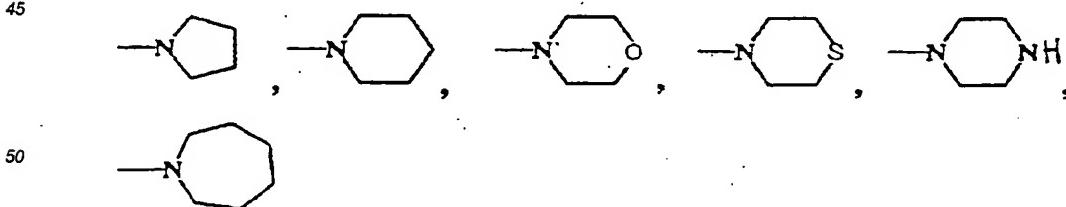
The present invention provides a pigment composition which comprises an organic pigment and a dioxazine pigment derivative represented in the form of a free acid by the following formula (I);



wherein R₁ and R₂ each independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted and saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1-20 carbon atoms or aromatic hydrocarbon group, or R₁ and R₂, together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, form a heterocyclic ring which may further contain a nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom; L is an integer of 1-6; m is a number of 0.5-3; and n is a number of 0.5-3.5 provided that total of m and n is 1-5.

Examples of the aliphatic hydrocarbon group represented by R₁ or R₂ include an alkyl group, an alkenyl group and an alkynyl group. Preferred substituents are hydroxy, aryl such as phenyl, alkoxy, aryloxy and amino groups. Preferred R₁ and R₂ groups are optionally substituted alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms. Examples of the aromatic hydrocarbon group represented by R₁ or R₂ include an optionally substituted phenyl group and naphthyl group.

Examples of the heterocyclic ring formed by R₁ and R₂ together with the adjacent nitrogen atom include those having from 5 to 7 ring atoms such as those represented by the following formulae:



The above-mentioned heterocyclic ring may be substituted by a group such as a lower alkyl group.

The dioxazine pigment derivative of the above-mentioned formula(I) can be prepared by a known process, such as by reacting the corresponding dioxazine pigment with chlorosulfonic acid and reacting the resulting compound with a diamino compound.

The reaction of the pigment with chlorosulfonic acid can be carried out, for example, by reacting the pigment

with chlorosulfonic acid in an amount of 1-10 mols per 1 mol of the pigment at a temperature of -10 to 150°C, if necessary, using an organic solvent. If necessary, halogenating agents such as thionyl chloride, phosphorus oxychloride or phosphorus pentachloride may also be added. The reaction of the resulting reaction product with a diamino compound can be carried out, for example, by reacting the resulting product with the diamino compound or a salt thereof in water or an organic solvent at a temperature of 0 to 150 °C.

The numbers of m and n in the above-mentioned formula(I) and the total of them can be optionally chosen depending on the amount of the chlorosulfonic acid and the reaction temperature. The ratio of m to n can be optionally chosen depending on whether the halogenating agent is added or not, if added, the amount of it, the keeping temperature for making a solution or suspension after the reaction product of dioxazine pigment and chlorosulfonic acid were added, the time of keeping the temperature, the amount of the diamino compound or a salt thereof, and the reaction temperature.

Examples of diamino compounds usable in the present invention include N,N-dimethylaminoethylamine, N,N-diethylaminoethylamine, N,N-dibenzylaminoethylamine, N,N-dimethylaminopropylamine, N,N-diethylaminopropylamine, N,N-diethanolaminopropylamine, N,N-dibutylaminopropylamine, N,N-dimethylaminohexylamine, N-ethyl-N-(β -aminoethyl)-m-toluidine, N-aminoethylpyrrolidine, N-aminomethylpiperidine, N-aminoethylpiperidine, N-aminomethyl-4-pipecoline, N-aminopropyl-2-pipecoline, N-aminoethylmorpholine and N-aminoethylpiperazine.

The sulfonic acid group in the formula (I) may be in the form of a free acid or a salt with a mono-, di- or trivalent metal or an organic amine or may be in the form of the ammonium salt. Examples of the mono-, di- or trivalent metal include sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium and aluminium.

Examples of the organic amine include above-mentioned diamine, aliphatic amine such as ethylamine, propylamine, amylamine, hexylamine, octylamine, dodecylamine, stearylamine, diethylamine, dibutylamine and triethylamine, heterocyclic amine such as pyrrolidine, pipecoline, piperidine, piperazine and morpholine, and aromatic amine such as aniline and toluidine.

The salt of the pigment derivative with a metal or an organic amine can be easily obtained by a known method, such as by mixing an aqueous suspension of the pigment derivative and a solution or suspension of a chloride of metal or organic amine.

The pigment composition of the present invention can be prepared by blending the above-mentioned pigment derivative and an organic pigment according to a known method.

Examples of the organic pigment include dianthronequinonyl, anthrapyrimidine, flavanthrone, anthanthrone, indanthrone, pyranthrone, violanthrone, isoviolanthrone, phthalocyanine, quinacridone, quinophthalone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, dioxazine, isoindolinone, perinone, perylene and thioindigo pigments. Among them, most preferred is a dioxazine pigment.

Amount of the dioxazine pigment derivative is preferably 0.5-30 weight%, more preferably 1-20 weight% based on the organic pigment.

Examples of the methods for blending of the pigment derivative and the organic pigment include following: simply mechanically mixing dry powders, press cakes or slurries of them, mixing them while grinding them by various grinders such as kneader, beads mill and attritor, depositing the dioxazine pigment derivative on the surface of the organic pigment by suspending the pigment in water or an organic solvent and adding the dioxazine pigment derivative dissolved in an organic solvent thereto, and dissolving the organic pigment and the dioxazine pigment derivative in a solvent having strong dissolving power such as sulfuric acid and coprecipitating them with a poor solvent such as water.

The pigment composition of the present invention can be used with excellent pigment characteristics for various uses such as paints, printing inks, coloration of plastics and printing of fibrous materials. Particularly, when they are used for paints or printing inks in the form of non-aqueous dispersion system, the dispersion system has lower dispersion viscosity and exhibits good flowability, comparing to the case of using an organic pigment alone. Besides, there occurs no color segregation in the dispersion system and it has high coloring power and gives good prints or coats having good gloss and high transparency.

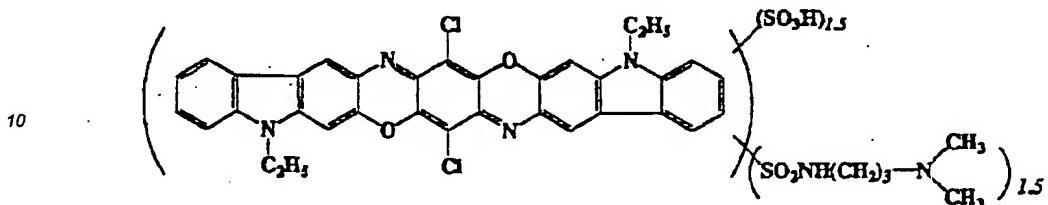
The present invention is explained in more detail by the following examples, which should not be construed as limiting the present invention in any manner. In the examples, "parts" and "%" are "parts by weight" and "% by weight", respectively. All sulfonic acid groups in the examples are shown as free acid forms.

Example 1

40 Parts of crude C.I. Pigment Violet 23 was added to 320 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by stirring the reaction mixture at 60 °C for 3 hours. The resulting reaction mixture was poured into 3000 parts of ice water. The suspension thus obtained was filtered and then washed with water to obtain 240 parts of a filter cake.

The filter cake of the reaction product was added to 1000 parts of water to prepare a slurry, followed by stirring the slurry at 30 °C for 3 hours to partially hydrolyze the chlorosulfonyl group. Then, 21 parts of N,N-dimethylaminopropylamine was added to the resulting reaction mass, and it was further stirred for 3 hours, filtered, washed with water and then dried to obtain a pigment derivative of the following formula.

5

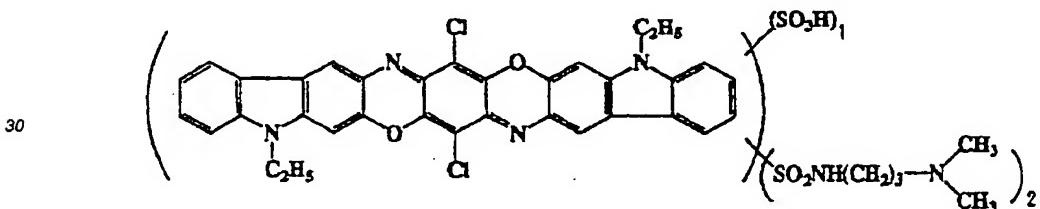


15 15 parts of the pigment derivative thus obtained was mixed with 85 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 2

20 240 Parts of a filter cake of a reaction product of Violet 23 and chlorosulfonic acid which had been obtained according to the same manner as in Example 1 was added to 1000 parts of water to prepare a slurry, followed by stirring the slurry at 30°C for 3 hours to partially hydrolyze the chlorosulfonyl group. Then, 35 parts of N,N-dimethylaminopropylamine was added to the resulting reaction mass, and it was further stirred for 3 hours, filtered, washed with water and then dried to obtain a pigment derivative of the following formula.

25

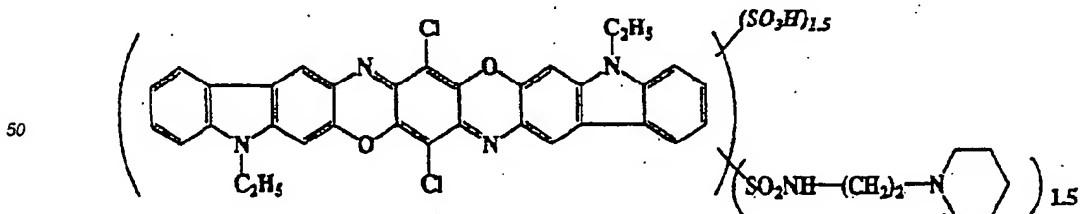


35 10 parts of the pigment derivative thus obtained was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 3

40 240 Parts of a filter cake of a reaction product of Violet 23 and chlorosulfonic acid which had been obtained according to the same manner as in Example 1 was added to 1000 parts of water to prepare a slurry, followed by stirring the slurry at 30°C for 3 hours to partially hydrolyze the chlorosulfonyl group. Then, 26 parts of N-aminoethylpiperidine was added to the resulting reaction mass, and it was further stirred for 3 hours, filtered, washed with water and then dried to obtain a pigment derivative of the following formula.

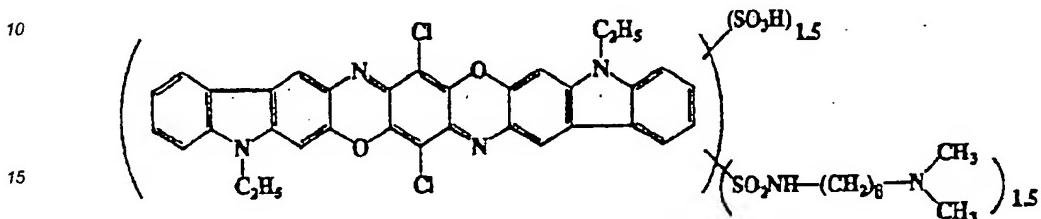
45



55 10 parts of the pigment derivative thus obtained was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 4

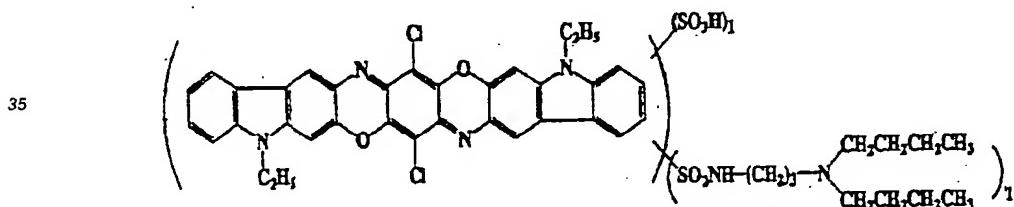
240 Parts of a filter cake of a reaction product of Violet 23 and chlorosulfonic acid which had been obtained according to the same manner as in Example 1 was added to 1000 parts of water to prepare a slurry, followed by stirring the slurry at 30°C for 3 hours to partially hydrolyze the chlorosulfonyl group. Then, 29 parts of N,N-dimethylaminohexyl amine was added to the resulting reaction mass, and it was further stirred for 3 hours, filtered, washed with water and then dried to obtain a pigment derivative of the following formula.



10 parts of the pigment derivative thus obtained was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain
20 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Example 5

25 40 Parts of crude C.I. Pigment Violet 23 was added to 320 parts of chlorosulfonic acid, followed by stirring the reaction mixture at 0°C for 3 hours. The resulting reaction mixture was poured into 3000 parts of ice water. The suspension thus obtained was filtered and then washed with water to obtain 220 parts of a filter cake. The filter cake of the reaction product was added to 1000 parts of water to prepare a slurry, followed by stirring the slurry at 30 °C for 3 hours to partially hydrolyze the chlorosulfonyl group. Then, 25 parts of N,N-dibutylaminopropylamine was added to the resulting reaction mass, and it was further stirred for 3 hours, filtered, washed with water and then dried to obtain a pigment derivative of the following formula.



40 10 parts of the pigment derivative thus obtained was mixed with 90 parts of C.I. Pigment Violet 23 to obtain 100 parts of a pigment composition.

Examples 6 - 8

45 The pigment derivative obtained in Example 5 was mixed with each of organic pigments described in Table 1 in an amount described in the Table 1 to obtain a pigment composition.

Table 1

	Organic Pigment and its amount		Amount of Pigment Derivative
Example 6	C.I. Pigment Violet 23,	95 parts	5 parts
Example 7	C.I. Pigment Blue 15,	85 parts	15 parts
Example 8	C.I. Pigment Blue 60,	90 parts	10 parts

Reference Example

Using aminoalkyd resin varnish for baking paints and each of the pigment compositions obtained in Examples 1-8 or a pigment alone, primary color paints were prepared. Viscosity and gloss of each of the primary color paints were measured. Furthermore, each of the above primary color paints and a titanium oxide paint were mixed at a ratio of 1: 10 to prepare a light color paint and its properties were evaluated. Evaluations were conducted by the following methods and the results are shown in Tables 2 - 4.

5 Viscosity: Viscosity of the primary color paints were measured by Brookfield viscometer at 25°C and 30 rpm.

10 Non-flocculation characteristics: Each of the light color paints was coated on an art paper and dried for a short period. Then, a part of the coated surface was rubbed with a finger. Thereafter, the coated surface was baked and color density of the part which was rubbed with a finger was compared with that of the part which was not rubbed. The results are evaluated by the following criteria.

15 (◎) : No difference was observed.

○ : Slight difference was observed.

△ : Considerable difference was observed.

× : Clear difference was observed.

Coloring power: Each of the light color paints was coated on an art paper and color density after dried was visually evaluated on the basis of the density (100) when the pigment alone was used.

20 Gloss: Each of the primary color paints was coated on a glass plate and baked and gloss at 60° - 60° was measured.

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

Table 2 C.I. Pigment Violet 23 Composition

Used Pigment composition	Amount of the Pigment derivative	Viscosity (30rpm)	Non-flocculation property	Coloring power	Gloss (60° -60°)
Example 1	15 %	2.3 P	◎	143	98 %
Example 2	10 %	2.5 P	◎	140	97 %
Example 3	10 %	2.3 P	◎	143	99 %
Example 4	10 %	2.4 P	◎	142	98 %
Example 5	10 %	2.2 P	◎	146	99 %
Example 6	5 %	2.6 P	◎	140	96 %
Pigment alone	0 %	7.0 P	X	100	85 %

5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50

Table 3 C.I. Pigment Blue 15 Composition

Used Pigment composition	Amount of the Pigment derivative	Viscosity (30rpm)	Non-flocculation property	Coloring power	Gloss (60° -60°)
Example 7	15 %	3.0 P	◎	131	95 %
Pigment alone	0 %	6.6 P	X	100	88 %

55

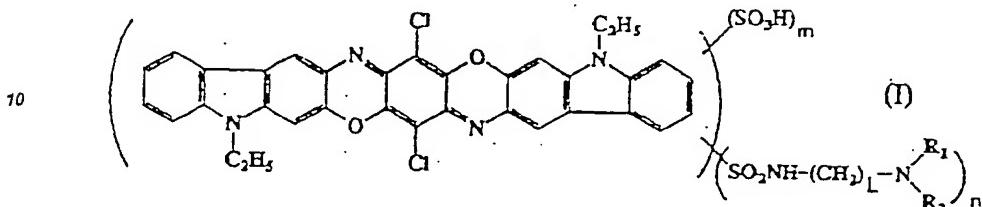
Table 4 C.I. Pigment Blue 60 Composition

Used Pigment composition	Amount of the Pigment derivative	Viscosity (30rpm)	Non-flocculation property	Coloring power	Gloss (60° -60°)
Example 8	10 %	2.0 P	◎	112	96 %
Pigment alone	0 %	4.1 P	X	100	89 %

Claims

1. A pigment composition which comprises an organic pigment and (a) a dioxazine pigment derivative of the formula (I) in the acid form:

5



10

15

20

wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different and each represents a substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having up to 20 carbon atoms or an aromatic hydrocarbon group, or R₁ and R₂, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a heterocyclic ring which may contain an additional hetero atom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur; L is an integer of 1-6; m is 0.5-3; and n is 0.5-3.5 provided that the total of m and n is 1-5, or (b) a mono-, di- or trivalent metal, organic amine or ammonium salt thereof.

25

2. A pigment composition according to Claim 1 wherein the amount of the dioxazine pigment derivative is 0.5-30 weight % based on the amount of the organic pigment.
3. A pigment composition according to Claim 1 or 2 wherein the organic pigment is a dioxazine pigment.

30

35

40

45

50

55



(19) Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number : 0 659 842 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : 94309774.1

(51) Int. Cl.⁶ : C09B 67/22, // C09B19/02

(22) Date of filing : 23.12.94

(30) Priority : 27.12.93 JP 333786/93

(43) Date of publication of application :
28.06.95 Bulletin 95/26

(84) Designated Contracting States :
CH DE FR GB LI

(88) Date of deferred publication of search report :
06.09.95 Bulletin 95/36

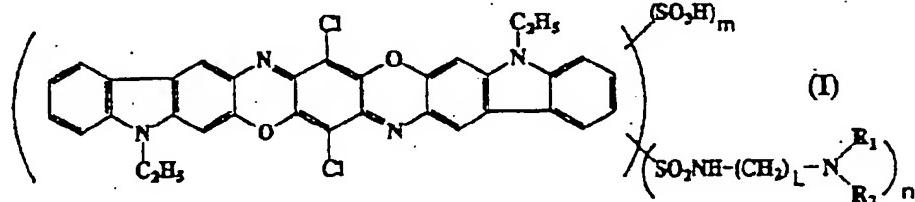
(71) Applicant : SUMITOMO CHEMICAL
COMPANY, LIMITED
5-33, Kitahama 4-chome
Chuo-ku
Osaka (JP)

(72) Inventor : Inoue, Hiroki
2-10-3-312 Sonehigashino-cho
Toyonaka-shi, Osaka (JP)
Inventor : Hayashi, Yoshiaki
4-1-6 Keyakidai
Sanda-shi, Hyogo (JP)
Inventor : Senba, Hideki
8-7-20 Honmachi
Toyonaka-shi, Osaka (JP)
Inventor : Ito, Keisuke
2-10-4-427 Sonehigashino-cho
Toyonaka-shi, Osaka (JP)
Inventor : Akita, Makoto
1-2-40 Hirata
Ibaraki-shi, Osaka (JP)

(74) Representative : Cresswell, Thomas Anthony
J.A. KEMP & CO.
14 South Square
Gray's Inn
London WC1R 5LX (GB)

(54) Pigment compositions.

(57) A pigment composition which comprises an organic pigment and a dioxazine pigment derivative represented in the form of a free acid by the following formula (I) :



wherein R₁ and R₂ each independently represents a substituted or unsubstituted and saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group or aromatic hydrocarbon group, or R₁ and R₂ form a heterocyclic ring ; L is an integer of 1-6 ; m is a number of 0.5-3 ; and n is a number of 0.5-3.5 provided that total of m and n is 1-5 ; and

the pigment composition can be used with excellent pigment characteristics for various uses, and particularly, when they are used for paints or printing inks in the form of non-aqueous dispersion system, the dispersion system has lower dispersion viscosity and exhibits good flowability and there occurs no color segregation in the dispersion system and it has high coloring power and gives good prints or coats having good gloss and high transparency.

EP 0 659 842 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 30 9774

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
P, X	EP-A-0 604 895 (SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY) * page 8, line 25 - line 26; examples 1-8 * --- EP-A-0 395 988 (BASF AG) * page 2, line 26 - line 30 * * page 5, line 10 - line 19 * --- GB-A-2 071 683 (TOYO INK MANUFACTURING) * page 3, line 22 - line 23 * * page 5, line 4 - line 12 * -----	1-3	C09B67/22 //C09B19/02
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)
			C09B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims.			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	11 July 1995	Ketterer, M	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			